

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

_____	)	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA EX REL.	)	
MICHELLE MACKILLOP,	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	CIVIL ACTION
	)	NO. 18-11192-WGY
GRAND CANYON EDUCATION, INC., GC	)	
EDUCATION, INC. F/K/A GRAND CANYON	)	
UNIVERSITY, INC., and GRAND CANYON	)	
UNIVERSITY F/K/A GAZELLE	)	
UNIVERSITY,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
_____		

YOUNG, D.J.

September 6, 2022

**MEMORANDUM & ORDER**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

University counselor Michelle Mackillop ("Relator") brings this qui tam action on behalf of the United States under the False Claims Act against Grand Canyon Education Inc., GC Education Inc. f/k/a Grand Canyon University, Inc., and Grand Canyon University f/k/a Gazelle University (collectively "Grand Canyon" or the "Defendants"). Relator alleges that Grand Canyon applied for federal grants and financial aid while failing to disclose its violations of the "Incentive Compensation Ban," sometimes referred to as the "ICB" ("Compensation Ban") -- a statute and set of Department of Education regulations. The Compensation Ban prohibits schools from compensating their

counselors and recruiters based on how many students they enroll. Grand Canyon moves for summary judgment, arguing that Relator does not sufficiently raise a dispute of material fact as to the alleged Compensation Ban violation or the requisite False Claims Act elements.

This Court concludes, first, that there is a genuine dispute regarding whether a Compensation Ban violation exists: both how Grand Canyon administers its Compensation Plans in practice and how it provides several types of bonuses, promotions, and overtime pay is disputed.

Second, there is a genuine dispute of material fact as to whether the False Claim Act's elements are met. The False Claims Act requires that: (1) claims were made; (2) these claims were false; (3) these falsities were material; and (4) the claims were made with knowledge of their falsity. The first element is easily met: (1) Grand Canyon undisputedly made claims for federal funding. In these claims Grand Canyon (2) made certifications regarding its Compensation Ban compliance -- whether it complied in actuality is heavily disputed. Finally, there are genuine disputes as to whether Grand Canyon's misrepresentations are (3) material and (4) made with knowledge of their falsity -- based on the Department of Education's and school administrators' knowledge, respectively.

Accordingly, Grand Canyon's motion for summary judgment is DENIED in its entirety.

**A. Procedural History**

Relator brought this suit on June 7, 2018. See Compl., ECF No. 1.<sup>1</sup> Relator brings three claims under the False Claims Act: (1) count I alleges assertion of false **claims** for payment or approval, 31 U.S.C. § 3729(a)(1)(A), Relator's Corrected Second Am. Compl. & Demand Jury Trial ("Am. Compl.") ¶¶ 194-201, ECF No. 141; (2) count II asserts the existence of false **statements** material to the false claims, 31 U.S.C. § 3729(a)(1)(B), id. ¶¶ 202-09; and (3) count III alleges retaliation and constructive discharge, 31 U.S.C. § 3730(h), id. ¶¶ 210-11.

On July 6, 2020, Grand Canyon moved to transfer the case to the District of Arizona. See Mot. Transfer, ECF No. 38. The motion to transfer was granted on November 18, 2020, and the case is to be transferred to the District of Arizona upon conclusion of the final pre-trial conference. See Electronic Clerk's Notes, ECF No. 70. On October 12, 2020, Grand Canyon moved to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint. See Defs.' Mot.

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<sup>1</sup> Relator amended the complaint three times: once on January 29, 2020, see First Am. Compl., ECF No. 23; again on September 14, 2020, see Second Am. Compl., ECF No. 51; and finally on September 22, 2021, see Am. Compl.

Dismiss Second Am. Compl., ECF No. 57.<sup>2</sup> At a hearing held on December 22, 2020, the motion to dismiss was denied in part -- as to counts I and II -- and granted, in part -- as to count III. See Electronic Clerk's Notes, ECF No. 84.

Grand Canyon moved for summary judgment on October 27, 2020. Defs.' Mot. Summ. J., ECF No. 152. The parties have fully briefed this motion. See Defs.' Mem. Supp. Mot. Summ. J. ("Defs.' Mem. Summ. J."), ECF No. 153; Relator's Opp'n Defs.' Mot. Summ. J. ("Relator's Mem. Opp'n"), ECF No. 168. Furthermore, the government filed a statement of interest. See United States' Statement Interest ("Statement Interest"), ECF No. 171.

On February 8, 2022, the Court heard argument on the motion for summary judgment and took the matter under advisement. See Electronic Clerk's Notes, ECF No. 181. After the hearing, the parties requested that ruling on this motion be held in abeyance pending mediation. On March 2, 2022, the case was referred to Alternative Dispute Resolution. See Electronic Order, ECF No. 184. A hearing was set for May 27, 2022, before the Honorable Magistrate Judge Jennifer C. Boal. See Electronic Notice

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<sup>2</sup> Grand Canyon had moved to dismiss the first amended complaint in September, see First Mot. Dismiss Relator's First Am. Compl., ECF No. 49, but this action was mooted by Relator's filing of her second amended complaint, see Electronic Order, ECF No. 77.

Hearing, ECF No. 186. On May 17, 2022, the parties submitted a request that the mediation be cancelled and the matter be returned to the active docket. See Joint Letter, ECF No. 194. Judge Boal granted the request, and the case was returned to this session of the Court. See Electronic Order, ECF No. 195.

## **B. Undisputed Facts**

Grand Canyon University is a private, four-year Christian University, founded in 1949 with a physical campus in Phoenix, Arizona. Defs.' Statement Undisputed Material Facts Mot. Summ. J. ("Defs.' Facts") ¶¶ 1-2, ECF No. 155; Relator's Resp. Defs.' Statement & Statement Additional Facts ("Relator's Facts") ¶¶ 1-2, ECF No. 160. The University offers students over 220 graduate and undergraduate programs via on-campus and online classes. Defs.' Facts ¶ 1; Relator's Facts ¶ 1.

### **1. Counselors**

Relator worked as a University Counselor at Grand Canyon from August 2009 to November 2017 -- she was hired as an Enrollment Counselor (a role later renamed as University Counselor). Defs.' Facts ¶ 7; Relator's Facts ¶ 7. Several types of Counselors provide a variety of enrollment services at Grand Canyon. Defs.' Facts ¶ 11; Relator's Facts ¶ 11. Three types of counselors are of particular interest in this suit: University Counselors, University Development Counselors ("Development Counselors"), and Student Service Counselors

("Service Counselors"). Each role is described in its respective Job Expectations Pamphlet created by Grand Canyon. See Defs.' Facts, Ex. 10, University Counselor Job Expectations ("University Counselor Job Expectations"), ECF No. 155-10; id. Ex. 12, University Development Counselor Job Expectations ("Development Counselor Job Expectations"), ECF No. 155-12; Relator's Facts, Ex. 110, Student Services Counselor Job Expectations & Compensation Plan ("Service Counselor Job Expectations & Compensation"), ECF No. 167-9.

As described in the Job Expectations Pamphlets provided by Grand Canyon in August 2016,<sup>3</sup> University Counselors' and Development Counselors' roles "include[], but [are] not limited to, supporting the counseling, retention and graduation of qualified students . . . ." University Counselor Job Expectations 2; Development Counselor Job Expectations 2. University Counselors and Development Counselors are often the first point of contact for prospective students. Defs.' Facts ¶¶ 13, 16; Relator's Facts ¶¶ 13, 16. Whereas Development Counselors work in different locations across the United States to help students who express interest through partnerships

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<sup>3</sup> The University Counselor Job Expectations became effective August 1, 2016, and were revised on January 19, 2017. See University Counselor Job Expectations 1. The Development Counselor Job Expectations were issued on August 1, 2016, and revised on May 1, 2017. See Development Counselor Job Expectations.

between Grand Canyon and various businesses, University Counselors work with students who reach out to Grand Canyon directly. Defs.' Facts ¶ 17; Relator's Facts ¶ 17.

The Service Counselor Job Expectations and Compensation Plan describe the Service Counselor Role as a "unique combined academic and finance counseling role created to provide complete and comprehensive support to help meet the goals of each individual student." Service Counselor Job Expectations & Compensation 2. Service Counselors support students from the "start of a program through graduation." Id.

## **2. The Compensation Plans**

From late 2015 to early 2016, Grand Canyon decided to update the Compensation Plans for its counseling and enrollment staff. Defs.' Facts ¶ 18; Relator's Facts ¶ 18. There are two separate Compensation Plans at issue in this case: one for University Counselors and the other for Development Counselors, which are similar in many respects. See Defs.' Facts, Ex. 14, University Counselor Compensation Plan ("University Counselor Compensation Plan"), ECF No. 155-14; id. Ex. 16, University Development Counselor Compensation Plan ("Development Counselor Compensation Plan"), ECF No. 155-16. The University Counselor Compensation Plan took effect in August 2016 and the written version was finalized in February 2017. Defs.' Facts ¶ 20; Relator's Facts ¶ 20. The Development Counselor Compensation

Plan took effect on August 1, 2016, and the first version of the written Compensation Plan was finalized on May 1, 2017. Defs.'s Facts ¶ 28; Relator's Facts ¶ 28. Grand Canyon consulted attorneys, including Blaine Butner ("Butner"), in the design of both Compensation Plans. Defs.' Facts ¶¶ 47-50; Relator's Facts ¶ 50.

The first iterations of the plans **as finalized in writing** describe the following. University Counselors are paid on an hourly fixed rate calculated yearly, which can be altered based either on tenure or merit, but never both. University Counselor Compensation Plan 2. Development Counselors are paid bi-weekly at a fixed rate that can be adjusted in the same way as University Counselors' salaries. Development Counselor Compensation Plan 2. Both Plans envision four levels of advancement; once a counselor reaches Level 3, she can opt to stay at that level or move to Level 4 -- at every other level a counselor will be promoted at the end of a 365-day calendar year regardless of her desire to advance. See University Counselor Compensation Plan 2-3; Development Counselor Compensation Plan 2. Once a University Counselor or Development Counselor progresses to the next level they are not permitted to regress back to their previous level. University Counselor Compensation Plan 2; Development Counselor Compensation Plan 2.

The base compensation rates for each role are as follows:



<b>Level</b>	<b>Years of Tenure</b>	<b>Development Counselor Salary</b>	<b>University Counselor Salary</b>
1	0-1	\$ 65,000	\$ 40,000
2	1-2	\$ 70,000	\$ 45,000
3	2-3	\$ 75,000	\$ 55,000
4	3+	\$ 90,000	\$ 70,000

See University Counselor Compensation Plan 3; Development Counselor Compensation Plan 2-3. Counselors at Levels 1-3 are not eligible for merit-based increases, whereas counselors who choose to remain at Level 3 after completion of one year and Level 4 counselors are eligible for merit increases of zero to two percent based on their Annual Performance Evaluation.

University Counselor Compensation Plan 4-5; Development Counselor Compensation Plan 2-3. According to the Compensation Plans the Annual Performance Evaluation is based upon five factors: active learning, communication, employee engagement, job knowledge, problem solving, service focus, and work standards. See University Counselor Compensation Plan 5-6; Development Counselor Compensation Plan 4-5. The Compensation Plans state: "[a]ll counselors, regardless of performance status, will receive their tenure or merit increases . . . ." University Counselor Compensation Plan 2; Development Counselor Compensation Plan 2.

The original Development Counselor Compensation Plan, and a later version of the University Counselor Compensation Plan,

explained the compensation for transitions between the University Counselor and Development Counselor roles:

Level 1-3 [University Counselors] who apply and are selected for a [Development Counselor] position will retain their current tenure level and their salary will be adjusted to the starting salary of the new position at their current level. Level 4 [University Counselors] who apply and are selected for a [Development Counselor] position will retain their current tenure level and will have a 12-month transition period during which they will receive 85% of the full Level 4 [Development Counselor] salary (i.e. \$76,500). After 12 months in their new role their salary will be adjusted to the full Level 4 salary of \$90,000.

Defs.' Facts, Ex. 32, University Counselor Compensation Plan May 2017 4, ECF No. 155-32; Development Counselor Compensation Plan 3. Later iterations of the Compensation Plans: (1) increased the number of tenure levels to 5 and 6 levels, respectively; (2) allowed Level 3, 4, and 5 counselors to stay at their "tenure level" or progress to a new tenure level and receive a corresponding raise; and (3) allowed Level, 3, 4, 5, and 6 counselors to receive merit increases.<sup>4</sup> See Notice Filing Exs.

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<sup>4</sup> This Memorandum primarily discusses the first finalized versions of each Compensation Plan published in February and May 2017 for two reasons: (1) these versions of the Plans are discussed most at length by the parties, see Am. Compl. ¶¶ 74-84, 113; id. Ex. 1-B, University Counselor Compensation Plan (Rev. May 1, 2017), ECF No. 51-2; Defs.' Facts ¶ 21; and (2) the Plans remained largely the same in their functioning -- with the exception of the addition of two additional tenure levels, which are subject to the same compliance considerations as Level 4 in the first finalized plans, see Def.'s Facts ¶ 21.

Relator's Resp. Defs.' Statement & Statement Additional Facts V ("Relator's Exs. V"), Ex. 72, University Counselor Compensation Plan May 2018, ECF No. 165-7 (5 levels); Defs.' Facts, Ex. 47, University Counselor Compensation Plan Jul. 2018, ECF No. 155-47 (same); id. Ex. 15, University Counselor Compensation Plan Jun. 2017, ECF No. 155-15 (6 levels); Notice Filing Exs. Relator's Resp. Defs.' Statement & Statement Additional Facts II ("Relator's Exs. II"), Ex. 27, University Counselor Compensation Plan Nov. 2020, ECF No. 162-12 (same); Defs.' Facts, Ex. 48, University Development Counselor Compensation Plan Jul. 2018, ECF No. 155-48 (5 Levels); Relator's Exs. V, Ex. 69, University Development Counselor Compensation Plan May 2018, ECF No. 165-4 (same); Defs.' Facts, Ex. 17, University Development Counselor Compensation Nov. 2020, ECF No. 155-17 (6 levels).

University Counselors and Development Counselors are also expected to follow their respective Job Expectations Pamphlets. According to the University Counselors' and Development

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The parties also attach draft versions of the University Counselor Compensation Plan which pre-date the finalized versions published in February and May 2017. See Defs.' Facts, Ex. 24, University Counselor Compensation Plan Oct. 2016, ECF No. 155-24; Notice Filing Exs. Relator's Resp. Defs.' Statement & Additional Statement Facts Relator's Exs. III, Ex. 40, University Counselor Compensation Plan Oct. 2016 (edited), ECF No. 163-10. These are not discussed at length because, while possibly pertinent to show the drafter's intent at trial, they are not relevant to determining whether the plans violate the Compensation Ban as written or as implemented.

Counselors' Job Expectations Pamphlets, counselors are expected to maintain a certain "Annual Student Count" depending on their tenure year. "Annual Student Counts equate to the number of new students who successfully complete their first course."

University Counselor Job Expectations 3; Development Counselor Job Expectations 3. The Annual Student Counts for each role<sup>5</sup> are summarized below:

<b>Level</b>	<b>Years of Tenure</b>	<b>University Counselor Annual Student Count</b>	<b>Development Counselor Annual Student Count</b>
1	0-1	28	28
2	1-2	40	40
3	2-3	50	50
4	3+	70	60

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<sup>5</sup> This information is drawn from the first iterations of each set of Job Expectations issued in August 2016 and reviewed in January 2017 for University Counselors and May 2017 for Development Counselors. See University Counselor Job Expectations; Development Counselor Job Expectations. Later iterations of the University Counselor and Development Counselor Job Expectations include recruitment expectations and transferal procedures (from University Counselors to Development Counselors) for one or two additional tenure levels (Levels 5 and 6); these Job Expectations, however, are in all other respects identical to the University Counselor and Development Counselor Job Expectations described above. See Relator's Exs. V, Ex. 71, University Counselor Job Expectations May 2018, ECF No. 165-6; Notice Filing Exs. Relator's Resp. Defs.' Statement & Additional Statement Facts I, Ex. 11, University Counselor Job Expectations Nov. 2020, ECF No. 161-11; Relator's Exs. V, Ex. 70, Development Counselor Job Expectations May 2018, ECF No. 165-5.

The Job Expectations Pamphlets lay out how University Counselors and Development Counselors are expected to achieve the "required annual student counts" by breaking down the expected student recruitment and retention numbers for each month. University Counselor Job Expectations 4; Development Counselor Job Expectations 4. According to the Job Expectations Pamphlets percent of student count achieved is one of the "Effectiveness Factors," which help determine a Development Counselors or University Counselors readiness to take on management responsibilities or transfer to a Development Counselor role (if they are a University Counselor). University Counselor Job Expectations 4; Development Counselor Job Expectations 5. The Development Counselor Job Expectations, and a later iteration of the University Counselor Job Expectations, describe the expectations for University Counselors who apply and are selected to transition to Development Counselors:

Level 1-3 [University Counselors] who apply and are selected for a [Development Counselor] position will retain their current tenure level and annual student count expectations. Level 4 [University Counselors] who apply and are selected for a [Development Counselor] position will retain their current tenure level and will have a 12 month transition period during which their annual student count expectation will be 85% of the full Level 4 [Development Counselor] expectations (i.e. 51 students completing their first course). After 12 months in their new role their annual student count expectation will be adjusted to the full Level 4 expectations of 60 students completing their first course.

Development Counselor Job Expectations 3; Defs.' Facts, Ex. 15, University Counselor Job Expectations May 1, 2017 4, ECF No. 155-18. Following Butner's advice, the Defendants specifically kept the Job Expectations out of the Compensation Plans and in a separate document. Defs.' Facts ¶ 59.

The Service Counselors have a separate Compensation Plan, which delineates that they are compensated based on tenure **and** the number of active students a counselor successfully supports -- defined as the number of students actively in a degree or certificate Program. That breakdown is as follows:

<b>Service Counselor Level</b>	<b>Tenure</b>	<b>Active Student Count</b>	<b>Salary</b>
Level I	0-1 years	200	\$ 43,000
Level II	1+ years	250	\$ 47,000
Level III	1+ years	320	\$ 55,000
Level IV	2+ years (and a minimum of 3 months at level III)	400	\$ 60,000

Service Counselor Job Expectations and Compensation 2.

### **3. The Corrective Action Process**

When Counselors do not meet their Job Expectations -- i.e., do not recruit the requisite number of students -- they may be placed on a corrective action plan ("CAP"). Defs.' Facts ¶ 69; Relator's Facts ¶ 69. It is undisputed that that CAP involves at least: (1) a written warning, (2) formal corrective action (3) and, if the counselor does not improve, a process called

“final” CAP. Defs.’ Facts ¶ 70; Relator’s Facts ¶ 70. If a Counselor fails to improve her performance after progressing through all of the CAP stages she may be terminated. Defs.’ Facts ¶ 71; Relator’s Facts ¶ 71.

In 2017 and 2018, 44 University Counselors received promotions while still under CAP, and in the same period, 79 University Counselors were terminated for “performance-based reasons.” Defs.’ Facts ¶¶ 78-79; Relator’s Facts ¶¶ 78-79. In 2017, 127 Counselors were placed on CAP within a year of their promotions, and 115 were so placed in 2018. Defs.’ Facts ¶¶ 76-77; Relator’s Facts ¶¶ 76-77.

#### **4. Perks**

In January 2021, Grand Canyon recognized Counselors who were promoted to the next level by providing them with a handwritten card, a small “swag bag,” and a trophy. Defs.’ Facts ¶ 66; Relator’s Facts ¶ 66.

Other perks include overtime and telework. The University Counselor Compensation Plan provides that counselors may earn overtime pay, which is awarded on a first come, first served basis at the discretion of managers. University Counselor Compensation Plan 4. Grand Canyon’s Telework Program Guidelines provide that counselors are only eligible for Telework if they are not on CAP, and the “Performance Expectations” section of the guidelines states that employees must maintain minimum

monthly job expectations over a three-month rolling period or will no longer be eligible for the telework program. Relator's Facts ¶ 132; Notice Filing Exs. Relator's Resp. Defs.' Statement & Statement Additional Facts III ("Relator's Exs. III"), Ex. 42., Telework Program Guidelines for Online Operation 1, ECF No. 163-12.

### **5. Grand Canyon's Reporting to the Government**

To receive Title IV funds, Grand Canyon enters into Program Participation Agreements ("PPA") with the Department of Education. See Defs.' Facts ¶¶ 81-82; Relator's Facts ¶¶ 168. In August 2017 Grand Canyon entered into a PPA with the Department of Education enabling it to receive Title IV funding until 2020. See Relator's Facts ¶ 168 n.5; see also Relator's Facts, Ex. 117, Program Participation Agreement Aug. 24, 2017 ("2017 PPA"), ECF No. 167-16. Once Grand Canyon University was sold by Grand Canyon Education, Inc., a new PPA had to be executed. See Relator's Facts ¶ 168 n.5. A PPA was undisputedly signed by the Department of Education on August 30, 2018, which granted temporary approval. Grand Canyon University & Grand Canyon Education, Inc.'s Mem. Supp. Mot. Dismiss Relator's First Am. Compl., Ex. 1, Temporary Program Participation Agreement Aug. 30, 2018 ("2018 PPA"), ECF No. 39-1. Most recently, on November 6, 2019, the Department of Education provisionally certified Grand Canyon to enter into



another PPA, which would qualify it to receive Title IV funds until September 30, 2022. Defs.' Facts ¶ 82; Relator's Facts ¶¶ 82, 168; Defs.' Facts, Ex. 50, Provisional Certification Letter Nov. 6, 2019 ("Certification Letter"), ECF No. 155-50.

Relator further asserts, without Grand Canyon's objection, that Grand Canyon "submitted hundreds of thousands of claims for Title IV and [Veterans Affairs] funds to the Government between 2012 and present" and that these claims contained information including "each student's name, student ID, the year of the charge, total charges, the loan programs, the transmission of funds to [Grand Canyon] via government funds management systems, and the amount of funds returned to the Government." Relator's Facts ¶¶ 110-11. Furthermore, evidence adduced by Relator and Grand Canyon suggests that Grand Canyon Education, Inc. makes Title IV claims for payment on behalf of Grand Canyon University to the Department of Education and that these claims include "disbursements of subsidized and unsubsidized Stafford Loans, Plus Loans, Pell Grants, SEOG, Perkins Loans, and TEACH Grants." Id. ¶ 111; see also Defs.' Facts, Ex. 49, Funds Spreadsheet, ECF No. 155-49 (detailing various Title IV funds received by Grand Canyon). Grand Canyon Education, Inc. also submits claims to the Department of Veterans Affairs including "assistance pursuant to the Post 9/11 Veteran[s'] Educational Assistance

Program and the Vocational Rehabilitation for Disabled Veteran[s] Program.” Relator’s Facts ¶ 111.

The total claim amount submitted by Grand Canyon to the government has increased every year since 2016. See Relator’s Facts ¶¶ 112-16; see also Funds Spreadsheet. During the 2016 Fiscal Year, the Defendants submitted claims to the Department of Education pursuant to Title IV of the Act for \$936,330,947 and \$22,504,596 to the Department of Veterans Affairs; in Fiscal Year 2017, the Defendants submitted \$1,022,527,541 to the Department of Education and \$25,685,456 to the Department of Veterans Affairs; in Fiscal Year 2018, the Defendants submitted \$1,095,590,981 to the Department of Education and \$29,392,712 to the Department of Veterans Affairs; in Fiscal Year 2019, the Defendants submitted \$1,210,053,400 to the Department of Education and \$34,462,100 to the Department of Veterans Affairs; and in 2020, the Defendants submitted \$1,329,357,889 to the Department of Education and \$36,772,872 to the Department of Veterans Affairs. Relator’s Facts ¶¶ 112-16.

In applying for these funds, Grand Canyon provided the Department of Education and the Department of Defense with its Compensation Plans. Defs.’ Facts ¶¶ 80, 86; Relator’s Facts ¶¶ 80, 86. It is undisputed that the Department of Education entered into a PPA with Grand Canyon and continued to disburse funds after Relator filed the suit at bar. Defs.’ Facts ¶ 81;

Relator's Facts ¶ 81. Susan D. Crim, the Director of the Administrative Action and Appeals Service Group, which handles Federal Student Aid for the Department of Education, however, attests, without objection from Grand Canyon, that the Department of Education never reviewed the Compensation Plans that are the subject of this suit before the case was filed. See Relator's Exs. V, Ex. 67, Decl. Susan D. Crim ¶ 6, ECF No. 165-2. It is also undisputed that the Department of Defense completed a review of Grand Canyon's compensation practices and continued to distribute military tuition assistance. Defs.' Facts ¶¶ 85-86; Relator's Facts ¶¶ 85-86.

### C. Disputed Facts

#### 1. The Compensation Plans

The first point of contention is whether the Compensation Plans violate the Compensation Ban. The Defendants provide evidence that the Plans are "tenure-based," with various levels. Defs.' Facts ¶ 21. Relator counters that the Plans are both "tenure-based" **and** performance-based in practice, and in actuality, "[e]nrollment numbers drive promotions." Relator's Facts ¶¶ 19, 21, 96.

In support of this contention Relator provides: (1) an expert report, which concludes that "[c]ounselors' enrollment numbers are **positively** associated with their subsequent salaries . . . . even after control[ling] either for counselors' tenure

at [Grand Canyon] or for their job 'level,'" Relator's Exs. III, Ex. 33, Expert Report J. Bradford Rice 4-5, ECF No. 163-3; and (2) individual accounts from Counselors claiming that the Compensation Plans at Grand Canyon were essentially tenure-based in name only, see Relator's Facts ¶ 43; see, e.g., Notice Filing Exs. Relator's Resp. Defs.' Statement & Additional Statement Facts I ("Relator's Exs. I"), Ex. 10, Decl. Jamie Castiglione ("Castiglione Decl.") ¶¶ 7-15, ECF No. 161-10. For example, one Development Counselor, Nathan Clipperton, attested that: (1) "Grand Canyon's compensation practices resulted in [c]ounselors being paid more money for enrolling more students" and that "[t]he only changes from level to level were the higher salary and commensurately higher student enrollment quota[s]"; (2) that Grand Canyon's purported other requirements for each level "were disingenuous at best"; (3) that the higher recruitment requirements were enforced via "regular messaging from Grand Canyon to [c]ounselors"; and (4) that the other performance requirements Grand Canyon claims to monitor are "simply a smoke screen." Relator's Ex. I, Ex. 13, Decl. Nathan Clipperton ¶¶ 19-21, ECF No. 161-13.

Relator further posits that: (1) merit-based promotions are based on recruitment numbers, id. ¶ 27; (2) University Counselors are provided promotions to Development Counselors based on recruitment numbers, id. ¶ 21; and (3) Services

Counselors play a role in recruitment, which would make their undisputedly compensation-based enrollment violative of the Compensation Ban, id. ¶¶ 47.

The second point of contention, assuming for the moment that the Compensation Plans violate the Compensation Ban, is whether Grand Canyon's administration violated the Compensation Ban knowingly. The Defendants claim they devised the Plans with Attorney Butner's help. Defs.' Facts ¶¶ 47-50. Butner advised the Defendants regarding several aspects of the Plans, but according to evidence presented by Relator, the Defendants did not follow much of Butner's advice. Relator's Facts ¶¶ 49-51, 120, 122-123.

The Defendants counter that they sought implementation advice from outside counsel including Butner and Dennis Cariello ("Cariello"). Defs.' Facts ¶¶ 63-65. Relator rebuts with testimony that suggests Butner and Cariello were not part of the implementation efforts. Relator's Facts ¶¶ 49-51, 63-64; see also Relator's Exs. II, Ex. 17, Tr. Blain Butner Dep. ("Butner Dep.") 87:18-24, ECF No. 162-2 (stating that he "did not go to visit the campus for the purpose of assessing the implementation of the" Compensation Plans or Job Expectations); id. Ex. 30, Tr. Dennis Cariello Dep. 88:7-9, ECF No. 162-15 ("I would not typically follow up, you know, how would this be implemented? It's not really within the typical scope of my

representation."); Defs.' Facts, Ex. 22, Tr. Dep. Blain Butner 181:1-12, ECF No. 155-2 (stating that "[i]f you fired everybody and then awarded the bonus the next week" based on recruitment, it could be violative, and admitting that compliance depended on how the Plans were "applied" in practice).

Finally, Relator also alleges that the Defendants, specifically five Grand Canyon executives, moved to Grand Canyon from the University of Phoenix where they were also accused of skirting the Compensation Ban's requirements. See Relator's Facts ¶¶ 162-67. At their prior University, two employees sued in the name of the Government alleging violations of incentive-based compensation regulations. Id. ¶ 167.

## **2. The Corrective Action Process**

The Defendants present evidence that if a counselor is on CAP for failing to meet enrollment requirements, she will still be promoted and receive the concomitant salary increase. Defs.' Facts ¶ 73. As proof, the Defendants cite to the cases of two counselors who were promoted while on CAP. Def's Facts ¶¶ 74-75. Grand Canyon also cites to an expert report that counters the conclusions of Relator's expert report, see id. Ex. 45, William L. Jennings Expert Report, ECF No. 155-45, and data it purports establishes that counselors are promoted notwithstanding the CAP procedures, see id., Ex. 9-B, CAP Promotions Data 2017 ("CAP Data"), 2019, ECF No. 155-9.

Relator disputes these contentions with evidence that less than one percent of Counselors on an "active CAP" were promoted. Relator's Facts ¶ 73. Relator also asserts that the number of counselors promoted while on CAP is not representative because it omits counselors who quit before being terminated and who were terminated while not on CAP. Relator's Facts ¶ 79. For example, Relator cites to the declaration of former counselor, Jamie Castiglione, who attested that: (1) after opting to rise from tenure level 3 to 4 she was expected to recruit more students; (2) she began to fall short and was placed on CAP; (3) she "found the action demoralizing, and the subsequent pressure to enroll students was overwhelming"; and (4) she resigned as a result. Castiglione Decl. ¶¶ 13-16. Relator further claims that the Defendants encourage Counselors with low enrollment numbers to quit by telling them they are eligible for other roles at the University only if they quit (instead of if they are fired). See Relator's Facts ¶ 79; Relator's Exs. I, Ex. 7, Tr. Michelle Mackillop Dep 59:10-25, ECF No. 161-7.

### **3. Perks**

The Defendants assert that enrollment numbers play no role in determining who is permitted to work overtime. Defs.' Facts ¶ 45. Relator disputes that Managers award overtime based on enrollment success in violation of Butner's advice. Relator's Facts ¶¶ 45, 138.

Relator also claims that University Counselors who meet enrollment quotas are allowed to work "flex schedules," while others are not. Relator's Facts ¶ 130. She further alleges teleworking privileges are based on recruitment. Id. ¶ 134, 139.

#### **4. Grand Canyon's Reporting to the Government**

Relator contends that while the Defendants provided the relevant governmental agencies with the University Counselor and Development Counselor Compensation Plans, they did not attach the relevant Job Expectations. Defs.' Facts ¶¶ 80, 85. Relator also raises a question regarding whether the Department of Education even received the Compensation Plan at issue in this case, citing to the declaration of a Department of Education official. See Relator's Facts ¶ 81. Relator does not dispute Grand Canyon was certified to receive funding from the Departments of Education and Defense, but she claims the agencies did not have the full information needed to make that determination. Relator's Facts ¶¶ 82, 85.

## **II. ANALYSIS**

The central issue in this action is whether Grand Canyon committed a violation under the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-33, by feigning compliance with Department of Education regulations -- the Compensation Ban -- to secure federal funding. Am. Compl. ¶¶ 1-3. Grand Canyon moves for summary



judgment claiming Relator cannot (1) prove a Compensation Ban violation, and (2) establish the elements of a False Claims Act claim. Mem. Summ. J. 6-16. This Memorandum concludes Relator has established genuine disputes of material facts with regard to both issues. Thus, this Court denies Grand Canyon's motion for summary judgment.

**A. Pleading Standard**

Summary judgment is required when "there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). An issue of material fact is genuine "if the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party." Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). Materiality depends on the substantive law, and only factual disputes that might affect the outcome of the suit can preclude summary judgment. Id. In reviewing the evidence, this Court must "draw all reasonable inferences in favor of the nonmoving party, and it may not make credibility determinations or weigh the evidence." Reeves v. Sanderson Plumbing Prods., Inc., 530 U.S. 133, 150 (2000). This Court must also "disregard all evidence favorable to the moving party that the jury is not required to believe." Id. at 151. The moving party bears the initial burden of demonstrating that "the nonmoving party has failed to make a sufficient showing on an essential element of

her case with respect to which she has the burden of proof.”  
Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). If the  
movant does so, then the nonmovant must set forth specific facts  
sufficient to establish a genuine issue for trial. Matsushita  
Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp., 475 U.S. 574, 586-87  
(1986).

**B. The Compensation Ban**

Relator accuses Grand Canyon of violating the Higher  
Education Act (the “Act”), 20 U.S.C. § 1094(a)(20) -- which  
includes the Compensation Ban or ICB -- and misleading the  
United States Government by failing to disclose this violation  
when applying for federal funding. Am. Compl. ¶ 2. Grand  
Canyon denies the same. Mem. Summ. J. 6-7. Relator also  
accuses the Defendants of violating a parallel regulation which  
governs Veterans Affairs funding;<sup>6</sup> this regulation has language  
almost identical to that of the Compensation Ban in the Act.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Relator accuses Grand Canyon of violating “the U.S.  
Department of Veterans Affairs regulations codified in 38 U.S.C.  
§ 3696(d).” Am. Compl. ¶ 2. This regulation is actually  
codified at 38 U.S.C. § 3696(c).

<sup>7</sup> The Department of Veterans Affairs Statute provides:

An educational institution with a course or program of  
education approved under this chapter, and an entity  
that owns such an educational institution, shall not  
provide any commission, bonus, or other incentive  
payment based directly or indirectly on success in  
securing enrollments or financial aid to any persons  
or entities engaged in any student recruiting or

Am. Compl. ¶ 2. This Memorandum analyzes only the Compensation Ban of the Act, given the Department of Veterans Affairs statute's near-identical language and the well-accepted maxim that identical language across similar statutes ought be read the same. Erlenbaugh v. United States, 409 U.S. 239, 243 (1972).

This sub-section proceeds by: (1) providing background on the Compensation Ban; (2) defining the scope of the Compensation Ban; and (3) assessing whether Relator has established a genuine dispute of material fact as to the existence of a Compensation Ban violation.

**1. Introduction to the Compensation Ban and Associated Regulations**

Under Title IV of the Act, Congress provides billions in grant programs to students in need. Ass'n of Priv. Sector Colls. & Univs. v. Duncan, 681 F.3d 427, 433 (D.C. Cir. 2012). In order to qualify for these programs and, thus, receive federal funds, postsecondary institutions must meet several requirements. Id. One of these requirements is that a school

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admission activities or in making decisions regarding the award of student financial assistance, except for the recruitment of foreign students residing in foreign countries who are not eligible to receive Federal student assistance.

38 U.S.C. § 3696(c).

must "enter into a program participation agreement with the Secretary [of Education]." See 20 U.S.C. § 1094(a)(20); Duncan, 681 F.3d at 433. In so doing, the school promises, inter alia, to

not provide any commission, bonus, or other incentive payment based directly or indirectly on success in securing enrollments or financial aid to any persons or entities engaged in any student recruiting or admission activities or in making decisions regarding the award of student financial assistance, except that this paragraph shall not apply to the recruitment of foreign students residing in foreign countries who are not eligible to receive Federal student assistance.

20 U.S.C. § 1094(a)(20).

The Secretary of Education is vested with the power to promulgate the regulations needed to administer this statute. See 20 U.S.C. § 1221e-3; see also id. § 1098a(a)(1). An early version of the regulations created a "safe harbor" provision, which allowed "payment of fixed compensation, such as a fixed annual salary or a fixed hourly wage, as long as that compensation was not [among other things] . . . based **solely** on the number of students recruited, admitted, enrolled, or awarded financial aid." Federal Student Aid Program, 67 Fed. Reg. 67048, 67072 (Nov. 1, 2002) (to be codified at 34 C.F.R. 668.14(b)(22)(ii)(A)) (emphasis added).

In a set of amendments published on October 29, 2010, and later codified in 2011, the Department of Education removed these "safe harbor" provisions entirely. See Program Integrity

Issues, 75 Fed. Reg. 66832, 66950 (Oct. 29, 2010) (to be codified at 34 C.F.R. § 668.14). Instead, the regulations simply provided that the Compensation Ban exclude “[m]erit-based adjustments to employee compensation . . . based **in any part** directly or indirectly upon success in securing enrollments or the award of financial aid.” Id. (emphasis added). New versions of the regulation governing the Compensation Ban since have remained unchanged in this respect -- the Safe Harbor continued to be absent, and the only allowance that endured was the availability of merit-based compensation that did not have **any** connection to recruitment success. See 34 C.F.R. § 668.14(b) (22) (ii) (A); Program Integrity, 76 Fed. Reg. 34386, 34837 (Jun. 13, 2011); Program Integrity Issues, 78 Fed. Reg. 17598, 17599 (Mar. 22, 2013); Program Integrity, 79 Fed. Reg. 64890, 65007 (Oct. 31, 2014); Program Integrity and Improvement, 81 Fed. Reg. 92232, 92262-63 (Dec. 19, 2016); Program Integrity 84 Fed. Reg. 31392, 31452-53 (Jul. 1, 2019). It is important to note that securing enrollments includes any form of contact with prospective students that would go on to receive federal funds. See, e.g., 34 C.F.R. § 668.14 (b) (22) (iii) (B).<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> The regulations of interest have remained unchanged over the entirety of the relevant period. The suit was filed in 2018, Compl., and the relevant plan was adopted in 2016-2017, see Relator’s Facts ¶¶ 18, 20; Defendants’ Facts ¶¶ 18, 20. During this period the regulations continuously prohibited “any” connection between recruitment and incentive compensation. See

## **2. Scope of the Compensation Ban**

Relator argues that Grand Canyon's Compensation Plans violate the Compensation Ban for several reasons. First, she posits that while the Compensation Plans are facially linked to tenure, they are modified by the counselor "Job Expectations"; either because the Job Expectations are incorporated by reference into the Compensation Plans or because the Job Expectations modify how the plans operate in practice. Relator's Opp'n 1, 8. The Job Expectations, Relator says, require higher recruitment numbers at each level of tenure, essentially tying promotion to recruitment numbers. Id. 7. Relatedly, the Job Expectations demonstrate that the highest promotional levels for counselors are not based on tenure at all and are in fact only based on recruitment performance. Id. Second, Relator argues that when counselors fail to perform according to their Job expectations they are placed on CAP, which urges counselors to meet their enrollment quotas and terminates them if they fail to improve enrollment numbers. Id. Third, Relator also appears to argue that telework, flex schedules, and overtime are awarded based on recruitment. Relator's Facts ¶¶ 134, 138-39.

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75 Fed. Reg. 66832, 66950 (Oct. 29, 2010); 34 C.F.R. § 668.14(b)(22)(ii)(A).

Grand Canyon rebuts this account in several ways. First, it states that Grand Canyon automatically promotes counselors each year, regardless of performance, based on tenure, and that it “routinely promotes University counselors who have not met expectations regarding student enrollment.” Defs.’ Mem. Summ. J. 8. Second, counselors often receive promotions while on CAP. Id. Third, the Compensation Ban allows terminating counselors based on recruitment; nevertheless, it posits Grand Canyon does so rarely. Id. 9. Finally, Grand Canyon argues that none of the perks identified by Relator constitute a “commission, bonus or incentive payment” under the Compensation Ban, and even if they did, these perks are not provided on the basis of enrollment numbers. Id. 9-10.

These disputes raise two core issues: (1) what exactly ought be considered compensation; and (2) what constitutes an incentive compensation plan. The First Circuit and this Court have yet to weigh in on how to interpret the Act and its concomitant regulations.<sup>9</sup> The teachings of courts in other circuits help elucidate the Compensation Ban’s scope. Furthermore, this Court looks to the plain and ordinary meaning

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<sup>9</sup> The decisions of the Ninth Circuit, encompassing the District of Arizona where this case eventually will be tried, see supra Section II.B, have done so, see United States ex. rel Hendow v. Univ. of Phoenix, 461 F.3d 1166, 1175 (9th Cir. 2006); United States ex. rel Rose v. Stephens Inst., 909 F.3d 1012, 1022 (9th Cir. 2018).

of the Act, see Wisconsin Cent. Ltd. v. United States, 138 S. Ct. 2067, 2074 (2018), and where ambiguous, utilizes agency interpretation, see National Cable & Telecomm. Ass'n v. Brand X Internet Servs., 545 U.S. 967, 980 (2005) (citing Chevron, U.S.A., Inc. v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc., 467 U.S. 837, 865-66 (1984)), applying the same principles of statutory construction, see CS-360, LLC v. United States, 94 Fed. Cl. 488, 497 (2010) (quotation marks omitted).

**a. What Constitutes Compensation?**

The Act applies to "any commission, bonus or other incentive payment." 20 U.S.C. 1094(a)(20). The pertinent regulations define a "commission, bonus, or other incentive" as "a sum of money or something of value, other than a fixed salary or wages, paid to or given to a person or an entity for services rendered." See 34 C.F.R. § 668.14 (b)(22)(iii)(A) (2011). Several courts have concluded that "the phrase 'any commission, bonus, or other incentive payment' is broad enough to encompass salary adjustments." Duncan, 681 F.3d at 443; see also United States ex rel. Munoz v. Computer Sys. Inst., Inc., No. 11-CV-7899, 2013 WL 5781810, at \*1 (N.D. Ill. Oct. 25, 2013) (stating the regulation "flatly prohibit[s] . . . adjusting salaries"); United States ex rel. Hendow v. Univ. of Phx., 461 F.3d 1166, 1175 (9th Cir. 2006) (listing "higher salaries" among the incentives that could violate the Compensation Ban). The



reasoning behind this conclusion is that the plain and ordinary meaning of an incentive payment is “something paid . . . to motivate improved performance” and that a raise is exactly that. See Duncan, 681 F.3d at 443.

Courts have also suggested that “small, occasional perk[s]” do not constitute the type of payment encompassed by the Compensation Ban. United States ex rel. Rose v. Stephens Inst., 909 F.3d 1012, 1022 (9th Cir. 2018). For instance, “were a school to offer admissions representatives cups of coffee or \$10 gift cards for recruiting higher numbers of students,” there would not be a viable Compensation Ban violation. Id. Courts have, however, considered significant perks or prizes to constitute the type of incentive contemplated under the Compensation Ban. See, e.g., Boca Raton Firefighters’ & Police Pension Fund v. Devry Inc., No. 10C7031, 2013 WL 1286700, at \*4 (N.D. Ill. Mar. 27, 2013) (considering that a bonus based on recruitment was “illegal”); United States ex rel. Capriola v. Brightstar Educ. Grp., Inc., No. 1:11 - CV - 00135 AWI GSA, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 52503, at \*15 (E.D. Cal. Apr. 10, 2013). Therefore, the statute covers salary adjustments, raises, and cash prizes of a substantial amount.

Under the same logic, the Compensation Ban could also apply to the opportunity to earn overtime, as it is something “paid” to counselors that could motivate recruitment. Work from home

and flex schedule, however, are distinctly not the type of benefit that can be categorized as a "payment," or "something of value"; these are instead 'perks' not clearly encompassed by the Compensation Ban.

**b. What Constitutes an Incentive Plan?**

To determine what constitutes an Incentive Compensation Plan, this Court must first define the **operative universe**. A Compensation Plan is not solely limited to what is recorded on paper. In fact, even if a plan appears compliant with the Compensation Ban as written, several courts have considered whether plans were violative as implemented or "in practice." See United States v. Corinthian Colls., 655 F.3d 984, 996 (9th Cir., 2011) (contemplating an as-implemented violation as possible, albeit insufficiently pled in the case at bar); United States ex rel. Main v. Oakland City Univ., 426 F.3d 914, 916 (7th Cir. 2005) (allowing implicitly an as-implemented claim by overturning a district court's dismissal); United States v. Educ. Mgmt. Corp., 871 F. Supp. 2d 433, 449 (W.D. Pa. 2012) (applying this as-implemented theory of Compensation Ban violation).

Next, the Court must define what types of plans are violative of the Compensation Ban. The relevant statute provides that "incentive payment based **directly or indirectly** on success in securing enrollments" is prohibited. 20 U.S.C.

1094(a)(20) (emphasis added). The regulation adds that “[m]erit based adjustments to employee” salaries cannot be based “**in any part** directly or indirectly upon success in securing enrollments or the award of financial aid.” 34 C.F.R. §

668.14(b)(22)(ii)(A) (2021) (emphasis added). Caselaw suggests “allegations of a sham multi-factor” test for providing raises is sufficient to constitute a Compensation Ban violation if proven. Computer Sys. Inst., Inc., 2013 WL 5781810, at \*4 (listing cases).<sup>10</sup>

Furthermore, the legislative history of the Act suggests that compensations plans that are facially based on acceptable factors -- tenure, for example -- but are in actuality based on enrollment success, are clearly violative. The Act was meant to

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<sup>10</sup> Many cases that interpret what factors ought be considered in assessing compliance with the Compensation Ban are inapposite here because they consider plans in accordance with the 2002 explanatory regulations -- which allowed plans that were not based **solely** on recruitment-- rather than prohibiting plans that have **any** connection with recruitment -- the current and more restrictive standard. See, e.g., Educ. Mgmt. Corp., 871 F. Supp. 2d at 439-447 (assessing policies in place from 2003-2005 and finding that the plan, as written, did not provide commissions “solely” based on enrollments); Corinthian Colleges, 655 F.3d at 994 (applying the 2002 regulation and holding the same); United States ex rel. Hoggett v. Univ. of Phoenix, No. 2:10-CV-02478-MCE, 2012 WL 2681817, at \*6 (E.D. Cal. July 6, 2012) (applying the 2002 regulation but declining to dismiss because the plaintiff had plausibly pled that the variables not based on recruitment were a sham); United States ex rel. Irwin v. Significant Educ., Inc., No. CV-07-1771-PHX-DGC, 2009 WL 322875, at \*1 (D. Ariz. Feb. 10, 2009) (involving Grand Canyon and assessing in light of the 2002 regulation).

disincentivize schools from recruiting as many students as possible -- without regard for their dedication, fitness, or ability to afford the educational program. Duncan, 681 F.3d at 435. This effort was based on the detrimental effect such recruitment has on United States government funds; if a student receiving Title IV funds fails to repay the funds, the costs are borne by the taxpayer -- the schools lose nothing and, in fact, only stand to benefit financially. Id. "Thus, the ban on incentive payments and commissions is meant to curb eligible schools from recruiting unqualified students simply to fill quotas and turn a profit." United States ex rel. Lopez v. Strayer Educ., Inc., 698 F. Supp. 2d 633, 635 (E.D. Va. 2010); Corinthian Colls., 655 F.3d at 989 (same)); Main, 426 F.3d at 916 (same). Although originally the concomitant regulations associated with the Act provided schools with some leeway, they were amended in 2010 to eliminate "safe harbor[s]," in response to schools' abuse of this latitude. 75 Fed. Reg. 66832, 66872 (Oct. 29, 2010) ("[T]he Department's experience has demonstrated that unscrupulous actors routinely rely upon these safe harbors to circumvent the intent of [the Compensation Ban] of the HEA."); see also Duncan, 681 F.3d at 434.

This history reveals that the Department of Education's use of the words "indirectly" and "any" was rather intentional. The Department of Education sought to eliminate all possible

circumvention of the Compensation Ban by curbing loopholes. Furthermore, removal of the so-called “safe harbors” prevents schools from abiding by the letter but not the spirit of the Compensation Ban. In short, **any** compensation-based incentives that create even **indirect** pressure to recruit are violative.

The scope of these indirect pressures, however, has been somewhat cabined by courts. The Ninth Circuit has held that “discipline[], demot[ion], or terminat[ion] on the basis of [] recruitment numbers” does not constitute a violation of the Compensation Ban. Corinthian Colls., 655 F.3d at 992 (internal quotations omitted). “Even as broadly construed, the Act does not prohibit **any and all** employment-related decisions on the basis of recruitment numbers; it prohibits only a particular type of incentive compensation. Thus, adverse employment actions, including termination, on the basis of recruitment numbers remain permissible under the statute’s terms.” Id. at 992-93 (emphasis in original); see also United States ex rel. Bott v. Silicon Valley Colleges, 262 Fed. Appx. 810, 812 (9th Cir.2008) (“The decision to fire an employee is not covered by the Act because termination is not a prohibited ‘commission, bonus, or other incentive payment.’” (quoting 20 U.S.C. § 1094(a)(20))). Although these decisions pre-dated the Department of Education’s decision to eliminate the “safe harbors” for the Compensation Ban, there is some indication this reading may

govern even in light of the amended regulations. See United States ex rel. Whatley v. Eastwick Coll., No. 2:13-1226, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 95862, at \*18 (D.N.J. July 23, 2015) (citing Corinthian and concluding the following in the context of the new Compensation Ban regulations: "Plaintiff alleges that Defendants violated the [Compensation Ban] by terminating [counselors] for 'failing to make their quotas.' But the [Compensation Ban] does not prohibit institutions from terminating employees based on their recruitment numbers"), aff'd, 657 F. App'x 89 (3d Cir. 2016).

### **3. Grand Canyon's Alleged Compensation Ban violation.**

To establish a Compensation Ban violation, Relator has to demonstrate (a) a plan (b) that incentivizes recruitment via compensation.

#### **a. A Plan**

There are two ways of demonstrating that a violative plan exists: showing that a university's compensation plan (1) is facially violative as written, or (2) is violative as implemented. Corinthian Colls., 655 F.3d at 996. Relator argues both: (1) first, that the Job Expectations are incorporated by reference into Compensation Plans such that they facially violate the Compensation Ban; and (2) second, even if not incorporated, the implementation of the Job Expectations

alongside the Compensation Ban constitutes a violation in practice. See Relator's Mem. Opp'n 8 (alleging the Job Expectations were "incorporated by reference"), 10 (stating that "[i]n substance" the way counselors were promoted was violative); Relator's Facts ¶¶ 20, 36, 47.

As to the first argument, "[g]enerally speaking, courts have held that incorporation by reference requires that the document be specifically referred to and described in the," item or contract in question. United States v. Bos. Sci. Corp., 167 F. Supp. 2d 424, 431 (D. Mass. 2001) (Saris, J.). Here, the Job Expectations are not incorporated by reference in either the University Counselor or Development Counselor Compensation Plans -- they are never mentioned by name and are only alluded to insofar as the Compensation Plans refer to counselors meeting the standards set forth by the University. See generally University Counselor Compensation Plan; Development Counselor Compensation Plan. This does not, however, prove fatal to Relator's claim, as she can -- and does -- bring it as an as-implemented violation. See Main, 426 F.3d at 916.

**b. Providing Compensation Based on Recruitment**

Relator identifies genuine disputes of material fact as to whether Grand Canyon's Compensation Plans incentivize recruitment in three manners: (i) the Compensation Plans' operation in conjunction with the Job Expectations; (ii) the

Compensations Plans' implementation alongside the CAP Process; and (iii) Grand Canyon's approach to providing other promotions and perks.

**i. The Compensation Plans' Operation  
Alongside the Job Expectations**

The first theory as to how Grand Canyon may have violated the Compensation Ban is simple. Relator argues that although the Job Expectations and Compensation Plans are purportedly separate, they in reality work in tandem. Relator's Opp'n 2, 8.

All of the Compensation Plans allow counselors to remain stagnant at Level 3 (or 4, 5, or 6) or advance to the next level -- before reaching Level 3, Counselors are promoted automatically regardless whether they would like to advance. See University Counselor Compensation Plan 3; Development Counselor Compensation Plan 2. Levels 4, 5, and 6, come with a significant compensation increase. See supra Section I.B.2. At the same time, the Job Expectations outline higher recruitment requirements at Level 4, 5, and 6. See University Counselor Job Expectations; Development Counselor Job Expectations; Relator's Exs. V, Ex. 71, University Counselor Job Expectations May 2018, ECF No. 165-6; Relator's Exs. I, Ex. 11, University Counselor Job Expectations Nov. 2020, ECF No. 161-11; Relator's Exs. V, Ex. 70, Development Counselor Job Expectations May 2018, ECF No. 165-5.



It is disputed whether counselors' enrollment numbers are factored into whether they are allowed to elect to move up to these new levels. Defs.' Facts ¶ 34; Relator's Facts ¶ 34. Furthermore, since these promotions are not automatic, they cannot be purely tenure-based -- that much is undisputed. Defs.' Facts ¶ 33; Relator's Facts ¶ 33. Therefore, if the recruitment requirements are enforced, then the increased salaries between Tenure Level 3 and the levels above it may constitute a Compensation Ban violation. Relator explains, for example that two Development Counselors can both have 9 years of tenure at Grand Canyon but, depending on whether they chose to stop or advance in the Development Counselor Compensation Plan, one could be earning \$90,000 (Level 4) and the other could be earning \$110,000 (Level 6); the only difference between the Counselors' roles at these levels, she contends, is their recruitment expectations. Relator's Facts ¶ 28; Development Counselor Compensation Nov. 2020.

If this close connection between the Job Expectations and the Compensation Plans proves to be true in practice, then the Compensations Plans violate the Compensation Ban: allowing counselors to agree to a raise on the condition that they are expected to recruit greater numbers of students is definitionally an incentive compensation. Even if Grand Canyon does not terminate counselors at Levels 4, 5, and 6 who do not

meet these expectations, it is disputed whether Grand Canyon provides greater pay and consistently expects greater recruitment at these "Levels" in practice. If both the Compensation Plans and Job Expectations are strictly enforced, this would constitute a violation of the Compensation Ban's prohibition on "incentive payment based **directly or indirectly** on success in securing enrollments." 20 U.S.C. 1094(a)(20) (emphasis added).

Even barring this, Relator highlights another manner by which the Compensation Plans may violate the Compensation Ban. It is disputed whether recruitment numbers are taken into account in determining "merit-based" compensation increases. Defs.'s Facts ¶ 27; Pl.'s Facts ¶ 27. These merit-based increases can elevate a counselor's salary from zero to two percent if they have decided to stay stagnant at a Tenure Level -- for example Level 3. Defs.' Facts ¶ 35; Relator's Facts ¶ 35.<sup>11</sup> If established this would also constitute a Compensation Ban violation.

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<sup>11</sup> Relator also claims that merit-based increases are "cap[ped]" such that a merit-based increase would never bring a Counselor up to the salary of a next Tenure Level, Relator's Facts ¶ 27. "[T]his 'Merit Cap' is to ensure that Counselors can earn the salary associated with a particular level only if they are subject to the enrollment requirement of that level," according to Relator. Id. This "Merit Cap," if shown through data-based evidence, could lend further credence to Relator's first theory as to how Grand Canyon violates the Compensation Ban, see supra Section II.B.3.b.iii.

**ii. The Compensation Plans' Operation  
Alongside CAP**

Relator also alleges that even the automatic "tenure-based" promotions are conditioned upon recruitment numbers. Under Relator's account of the facts, Grand Canyon is providing higher pay, requiring higher recruitment levels at each new tenure level, and firing counselors who do not meet the expected recruitment quotas. Relator's Facts ¶¶ 19, 21, 36, 47, 73, 79, 96. Taken as true, this system is a violative recruitment-based compensation system in practice: Grand Canyon's counselors essentially are given the choice between recruiting more students and receiving a raise or being terminated. Grand Canyon provides two main counterarguments to this theory.

Grand Canyon's first counterargument is that it does not commit an as-applied violation because the Compensation Ban permits both firing based on enrollments and merit-based promotions (as long as they are not tied to recruitment). Defs.' Mem. Summ. J. 9. Grand Canyon is in part correct: none of the elements of its plan **taken alone** are forbidden by the Compensation Ban and its regulations. Grand Canyon **can** provide promotions based solely on tenure, see 34 C.F.R. § 668.14(b)(22)(ii)(A) -- what Grand Canyon calls a "lockstep" compensation system, Defs.' Mem. Summ. J. 4; Defs.' Facts ¶¶ 52-53. Separately, it **can** require enrollment numbers as part of

its job expectations. Bott, 262 Fed. App'x. at 812. Finally, it is likely not violative for Grand Canyon to **terminate** Counselors for not meeting these enrollment quotas. Id. The adoption of all three of these tools in unison, however, could create a compensation system that is tenure-based in name only. Specifically, if Grand Canyon both requires higher recruitment at each level of promotion and fires based on recruitment numbers, then its Compensation Plans are violative. There is, therefore, a genuine dispute of material fact as to (1) whether this is how the plans actually work in practice and (2) whether, controlling for tenure, higher recruiting counselors are paid more. Relator provides evidence that supports her theory and Grand Canyon rebuts it. Relator's Facts ¶¶ 21, 36, 39, 43, 47, 73, 79, 100; Defs.' Facts ¶¶ 21, 36, 39, 43, 47, 73, 79.

Grand Canyon's second counterargument is that Relator cannot establish the plan functions in this way because Grand Canyon automatically promotes counselors at each new tenure level, regardless whether they meet recruitment expectations. Defs.' Facts ¶¶ 73-75. Relator contends, however, that this is true for only the minority of counselors. Relator's Facts ¶ 73. To rebut this, Grand Canyon states: "In 2017, [] approximately 127 University Counselors were promoted despite failing to meet enrollment expectations. In 2018, 115 University Counselors were promoted despite failing to meet enrollment expectations.

What is more, 44 of these Counselors received their promotions while they were still on a Corrective Action Plan for failure to meet enrollment expectations.” Defs.’ Mem. Summ. J. 8 (internal citations and emphasis omitted).

Grand Canyon’s argument is unpersuasive in two respects: (1) it applies the improper standard by taking all inferences in its favor, not the Relator’s; and (2) it cherry picks data to obfuscate the complete picture of the promotion and firing at Grand Canyon.

The 242 (127 in 2017 and 115 in 2018) University Counselors Grand Canyon claims “failed to meet enrollment expectations” include any individual who was promoted the same year as being on CAP; in other words, it includes even those who were promoted long after CAP forced them to raise their enrollment numbers and those who fell behind expectations after their promotion. See Defs.’ Facts ¶ 76; CAP Data. Of these 242 people, only 44 were promoted **while actively on CAP**, or in other words, while actively falling behind on enrollment expectations. Id. In brief, the 242 figure artificially inflates the number of individuals considered as “fail[ing] to meet enrollment expectations.” See Defs.’ Facts ¶ 78. Furthermore, of the 44 people promoted while on active CAP, 8 were fired shortly after their promotion (within approximately a year). Id. Therefore, only 36, out of the over 2,600 counselors in Grand Canyon’s

employ, were promoted while actively struggling with their recruitment numbers without later being fired -- around 1.4 percent of Counselors. Defs.' Facts ¶ 79 (stating that 79 Counselors constitute just over 3 percent of the Counselors employed between 2017 and 2018, suggesting that Grand Canyon must have employed at least 2,600 counselors during that same time period). Furthermore, Grand Canyon admits it terminated 79 people for "performance-based reasons" between 2017 and 2018. Id. Of these, 24 were among the 242 who were "place[d] on [CAP] while also receiving a promotion during the [2017 and 2018] calendar year[s]." See CAP Data. The other 55 individuals were not on the CAP list, meaning they were terminated in their first year (before they became eligible for promotion) or were fired without being placed on CAP. The data then reveals that counselors are sometimes fired for falling behind on recruitment even without being placed on CAP. This indicates that the data provided by Grand Canyon is far from the 'smoking gun' to prove Relator's claims "objectively and indisputably false." See Defs.' Supp. Statement Supp. Mot. Summ. J. 2, ECF No. 196.

On the contrary, viewing the CAP data provided by Grand Canyon in the light most favorable to the Relator highlights a genuine dispute of material fact as to how the Compensation Plans work in practice and, therefore, whether Grand Canyon violates the Compensation Ban.

**iii. Grand Canyon's Approach to Other Promotions and Perks**

Finally, Relator has established a genuine dispute of material fact as to three other possible Compensation Ban violations. First, it is disputed whether recruitment numbers are tied to promotions from University Counselor to Development Counselor or Manager. Relator's Facts ¶¶ 96-98. Regardless how Grand Canyon characterizes this career transition, it comes with a significant raise and higher recruitment expectations, and therefore could fall within the scope of a Compensation Ban violation. See University Counselor Compensation Plan 3 (University Counselor Tier 1 compensation is \$40,000); Development Counselor Compensation Plan 2 (Development Counselor Tier 1 compensation is \$65,000). Second, there is a genuine dispute of material fact as to whether overtime is granted only to those with higher recruitment numbers. Defs.' Facts ¶ 45; Relator's Facts ¶¶ 45, 127-39. As discussed above, see supra Section II.B.2.i., the opportunity to earn overtime could be considered incentive pay; if the Relator is correct, this could also constitute a Compensation Ban violation. Third, Service Counselors are undisputedly paid based on the number of students they retain. See Service Counselor Job Expectations & Compensation. Whether this is done in violation of the Compensation Ban depends on the Service Counselors' roles in

practice and whether they play any part in recruitment; if they do, as Relator suggests, Relator's Facts ¶ 142, then this could also constitute a Compensation Ban violation.

Therefore, the existence of genuine disputes of material fact as to Compensation Ban violations requires this Court to next consider whether Relator has satisfied her burden on summary judgment with respect to the elements of a False Claims Act.

**C. Whether Grand Canyon Violated the False Claims Act**

There are two types of False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-33, violations at issue in this action. Relator first claims Grand Canyon violated the False Claims Act by "knowingly present[ing], or caus[ing] to be presented, a false fraudulent claim for payment or approval" (count 1), 31 U.S.C. § 3729(a)(1)(A), and second, by "knowingly mak[ing], us[ing], or caus[ing] to be made or used, a false record or statement material to a false or fraudulent claim" (count 2), id. at § 3729(a)(1)(B).

To establish prima facie the submission of a false claim, Relator must show that Grand Canyon has:

- 1) present[ed] or cause[d] to be presented to the United States government, a claim for approval or payment, where
- 2) that claim is false or fraudulent, and
- 3) the action was undertaken 'knowingly,' in other words, with actual knowledge of the falsity of the information contained in the claim, or in deliberate



ignorance or reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of that information.

United States ex rel. Karvelas v. Melrose-Wakefield Hosp., 360 F.3d 220, 225 (1st Cir. 2004); see also United States ex rel. Hutcheson v. Blackstone Med., Inc., 647 F.3d 377, 380 (1st Cir. 2011). The misrepresentation “must be material to the Government’s payment decision in order to be actionable.” Universal Health Servs. v. United States ex rel. Escobar, 579 U.S. 176, 181 (2016) (“Escobar I”); see also Corinthian Colls., 655 F.3d at 992 (“The essential elements of an FCA claim are (1) a false statement or fraudulent course of conduct, (2) made with requisite scienter, (3) that was material, causing (4) the government to pay out money or forfeit moneys due.”).

The test similarly applies to false statements: “the False Claims Act imposes civil liability upon ‘[a]ny person’ who . . . knowingly makes a false record or statement material to such a false claim . . . .” United States ex rel. Willette v. Univ. of Mass., 80 F. Supp. 3d 296, 298 (D. Mass. 2015) (Hillman, J.) (quoting 31 U.S.C. § 3729(a)(1)(A)-(C)).

Whether Grand Canyon violated these two parts of the False Claims Act hinges on four elements: whether (1) claims or statements were made; (2) these claims or statements were false; (3) these falsehoods were material; and (4) these statements were made with scienter of the falsehood. See Hendow, 461 F.3d

at 1174 (recounting the elements for False Claims Act liability as: "(1) a false statement or fraudulent course of conduct, (2) made with scienter, (3) that was material, causing (4) the government to pay out money or forfeit moneys due").

This Court concludes that Relator has demonstrated a genuine dispute of material fact as to each of these requirements for the reasons that follow.

### **1. Existence of a Claim or Statements**

Grand Canyon argues that "Relator has not identified any claims for payment that contained specific (and false) representations about the goods or services provided by Grand Canyon." See Defs.' Mem. Summ. J. 11. Relator counters that submission of the PPA by Grand Canyon constitutes a claim. See Relator's Mem. Opp'n 11. Relator prevails on this issue.

As to false statements, "any time a false statement is made in a transaction involving a call on the U.S. fisc, False Claims Act liability may attach." Harrison v. Westinghouse Savannah River Co., 176 F.3d 776, 788 (4th Cir. 1999). The theory of false **statements** here rests on the possible false claims for title IV funds; therefore, the remainder of this section focuses on these claims.

"The 'sine qua non' of a False Claims Act violation is, as the name of the statute would suggest, an 'actual **false claim.**'" United States v. Pfizer, Inc., 188 F. Supp. 3d 122, 129 (D.

Mass. 2016) (Woodlock, J.) (emphasis added) (citation omitted), aff'd sub nom. United States ex rel. Booker v. Pfizer, Inc., 847 F.3d 52 (1st Cir. 2017). The False Claims Act defines a claim as "any request or demand . . . for money or property . . . that . . . is presented to an officer, employee, or agent of the United States." 31 U.S.C. § 3729 (b)(2)(A). Claims include "direct requests to the Government for payment as well as reimbursement requests made to the recipients of federal funds under federal benefits programs." Escobar I, 579 U.S. at 182. "A 'non-submitting' entity that knowingly causes the submission of a false claim may be liable under the FCA even if the entity directly submitting the claim to the government lacks the requisite mental state." Guilfoile v. Shields, 913 F.3d 178, 187 (1st Cir. 2019).

A claim exists when a University signs a PPA and later submits applications for Title IV funds. See, e.g., Hendow, 461 F.3d at 1176 (concluding that, to establish the existence of claims, it mattered not which types of Title IV loans or grants the defendants had applied for, but that the government forfeited moneys); Main, 426 F.3d at 916-17 ("The University 'uses' its phase-one application (and the resulting certification of eligibility) when it makes (or 'causes' a student to make or use) a phase-two application for payment. No more is required under the statute." (quoting 31 U.S.C. §

3729(a)(2))). And while relators must reach a certain “level of specificity” in providing evidence regarding false claims submitted to the government, Pfizer, Inc., 188 F. Supp. 3d at 130; United States v. Kitsap Physicians Serv., 314 F.3d 995, 1002 (9th Cir. 2002) (granting summary judgment because Relator “fail[ed] to detail any particular false claim”), here, Relator does so at length, Relator’s Facts ¶¶ 82-83, 86, 168; Defs.’ Facts ¶¶ 82-83, 86; 2018 PPA. Most recently, the Department of Education certified Grand Canyon to enter into a new PPA on November 6, 2019. Defs.’ Facts ¶ 81; Relator’s Facts ¶¶ 81, 168; Certification Letter.

Relator adduces evidence that Grand Canyon entered into several PPAs:

In August 2017, Mr. Mueller executed a PPA, which gave the University the ability to participate in the Title IV programs through December 31, 2020. However, the sale of [Grand Canyon University, Inc.] by [Grand Canyon Education, Inc.] in July 2018 resulted in a change in control of [Grand Canyon University, Inc.] necessitating the application for a new PPA. On August 20, 2018, Mr. Mueller signed a Temporary Program PPA with [the Department of Education], which granted [Grand Canyon University, Inc.] provisional approval to participate in the Title IV programs on a month-to-month basis. On November 7, 2019, Mr. Mueller again signed a PPA, which gives the University the ability to participate in the Title IV programs through June 30, 2022.

Relator’s Facts ¶ 168 n.5 (internal citations omitted); see also 2017 PPA; 2018 PPA. Grand Canyon itself provides evidence that it entered into a PPA with the Department of Education to

receive Title IV funds on November 6, 2019, which enabled it to receive Title IV funds until September 30, 2022. Defs.' Facts ¶ 82; Certification Letter.

Relator further provides evidence that the "Defendants submitted hundreds of thousands of claims for Title IV and [Department of Veterans Affairs] funds to the Government between 2012 and the present." Relator's Facts ¶ 110 (citing to documentary evidence provided by the Defendants). To support this, she makes specific allegations as to several disbursements of funds: in "2016, Defendants submitted claims for payment to the United States, pursuant to Title IV of the HEA, for the aggregate amount of \$936,330,947"; in "2017, Defendants submitted . . . \$1,022,527,541" in claims; in "2018, Defendants submitted . . . \$1,095,590,981" in claims; in "2019, Defendants submitted . . . \$1,210,053,400" in claims; and in "2020, Defendants submitted . . . \$1,329,357,889." Id. ¶¶ 112-16.

It is therefore undisputed that claims for payment to the United States government were made.

## **2. Falsity**

This session of the Court has identified three possible types of falsity: factual falsity, legal falsity under an express certification theory, and legal falsity under an implied certification theory. See United States ex rel. Westmoreland v.

Amgen, Inc., 738 F. Supp. 2d 267, 272-73 (D. Mass. 2010). The latter two are applicable in this case.

"A legally false claim occurs when a party represents compliance with a statute or regulation as a condition to payment, without actually complying with such statute or regulation." Id. Having already established that a genuine dispute of material fact exists as to whether Grand Canyon violated the Compensation Ban, this Court must next consider whether evidence exists that Grand Canyon -- impliedly or expressly -- certified compliance with the Compensation Ban in its claims. Escobar I, 579 U.S. at 181.

"A claim is legally false under an express certification theory when the party making the claim for payment expressly represents compliance with a statute or regulation." Amgen, 738, F. Supp. at 273; Ebeid ex rel. United States v. Lungwitz, 616 F.3d 993, 998 (9th Cir. 2010) (defining express certification, as occurring when an "entity seeking payment [falsely] certifies compliance with a law, rule or regulation as part of the process through which the claim for payment is submitted"). By executing and submitting a PPA to the government, schools expressly agree to abide by the Act's concomitant regulations, which include the Compensation Ban, 34 C.F.R. § 668.14(b)(22)(i)(A). In fact, both PPAs submitted into evidence -- that Grand Canyon signed in 2017 and 2018 --

expressly include the language from the Compensation Ban, prohibiting "incentive payment based in any part, directly or indirectly upon success in securing enrollments." See 2018 PPA 7; 2017 PPA 6. Thus, under this theory, if Grand Canyon was violating the Compensation Ban, by signing a PPA with the Department of Education, it automatically made an express false certification every time a claim was paid out pursuant to those PPAs. Grand Canyon also admits that, in order to receive payments, it explicitly responded to an inquiry to the Department of Defense regarding its Compensation Ban compliance by making the express certification that it:

[c]omplies with the prohibitions against providing incentive compensation codified at 20 U.S.C. § 1094(a)(20) because [Grand Canyon Education, Inc.] does not compensate its admissions or financial aid Counselors based upon success in securing enrollments. Instead, the compensation plans establish that the adjustments to fixed compensation are based on tenure or annual performance reviews that take into account standard evaluative factors.

Defs.' Facts ¶ 83.

Other circuits, however, have treated omitting Compensation Ban non-compliance and submitting Title IV federal financial aid applications as an implied certification. See, e.g., Rose, 909 F.3d at 1018. Grand Canyon argues Relator fails to meet the falsity requirement because she cannot establish that an implied certification exists. See Defs.' Mem. Summ J. 11. "A claim is legally false under the implied certification theory when a

claimant makes no express statement regarding compliance with a statute or regulation, but by submitting a claim, the claimant implies that it has complied with all of the stated conditions for payment.” United States ex rel. Lisitza v. Johnson & Johnson, 765 F. Supp. 2d 112, 125 (D. Mass. 2011) (Stearns, J.); see also United States ex rel. Bawduniak v. Biogen Idec, Inc., No. 12-CV-10601-IT, 2018 WL 1996829, at \*4 (D. Mass. Apr. 27, 2018) (Talwani, J.); Ebeid, 616 F.3d at 998 (explaining the Ninth Circuit’s implied false certification standard as “occur[ing] when an entity has previously undertaken to expressly comply with a law, rule, or regulation [but does not], and that obligation is implicated by submitting a claim for payment even though a certification of compliance is not required in the process of submitting the claim.”).

In Universal Health Services, Inc. v. Escobar, the Supreme Court held that “half-truths -- representations that state the truth only so far as it goes, while omitting critical qualifying information -- can be actionable misrepresentations.” Escobar I, 579 U.S. at 188. The Escobar Court then set out two requirements for implied false certification liability: (1) the claim must make specific representations; and (2) failure to disclose regulatory compliance must make those representations misleading half-truths. Id. at 190. Grand Canyon argues



unpersuasively that Relator does not meet either Escobar factor, see Defs.' Mem. Summ. J. 11.

In United States ex rel. Rose v. Stephens Institute, the Ninth Circuit held, in the context of Federal Stafford Loan Applications, that a reasonable trier of fact could conclude an implied certification was made because the "Defendant specifically represented that the student applying for federal financial aid [was] an 'eligible borrower' and [was] 'accepted for enrollment in an eligible program,'" while failing to disclose Compensation Ban non-compliance. 909 F.3d at 1018.

Here, the record reveals, on disputed facts taken in the light most favorable to Relator, an analogous situation. Grand Canyon did not just make specific representations of compliance by entering PPAs -- which explicitly required Compensation Ban compliance -- and by submitting student information, thereby representing itself as an entity eligible for borrowing. Defs.' Facts ¶ 82; Relator's Facts ¶ 110. It also undisputedly submitted its Compensation Plans to the Department of Education and Department of Defense for review. Defs.' Facts ¶¶ 80-84. At the same time, there is evidence to suggest that Grand Canyon failed to disclose the Job Expectations Plans and other information about how the Compensation Plans functioned in practice, see Relator's Facts ¶¶ 80, 85 -- if the Compensation Ban is shown to have been violated in practice, this would be

sufficient to establish legal falsity via an implied certification theory, as these submissions could constitute “misleading half-truths,” Escobar I, 579 U.S. at 190.

The Defendants cite United States v. Sanford-Brown, Ltd., 840 F.3d 445, 447 (7th Cir. 2016), to argue Relator does not meet the Escobar factors, see Defs.’ Mem. Summ J. 11. This case is distinguishable. The Plaintiff in Sanford-Brown had not identified any affirmative representations. See 840 F.3d at 447. Instead here, the Defendants themselves have identified affirmative representations -- they contend they submitted the Compensation Plans for the Department of Education’s and Department of Defense’s review -- which constitute affirmative representations that their compensation program functions in accordance with those plans. Defs.’ Facts ¶ 80.

### **3. Materiality**

Grand Canyon argues that because the government was “apprised” of Grand Canyon’s alleged violation and took no action, this Court ought rule that its violations are not material. Defs.’ Mem. Summ. J. 17. Relator counters that Compensation Ban violations are material and that this Court should consider several factors beyond this, including the Government’s consistent payments of Title IV funds to other Compensation Ban violators. Relator’s Mem. Opp’n 15-18 (citing United States ex rel. Escobar v. Universal Health Servs.

("Escobar II"), 842 F.3d 103 (1st Cir. 2016)). The United States has filed a statement of interest in this case that addresses the issue of materiality specifically. See Statement Interest 7-12. For its part, the United States argues that (1) the government's awareness of Relator's allegations is not dispositive of materiality because it is not equivalent to awareness of non-compliance; (2) the lack of government intervention is also not dispositive, because there are many reasons why the government could opt for non-intervention; and (3) the Court should instead consider the importance of Compensation Ban compliance, the government's routine action against violators, and the substantial nature of defendants' violation in ruling. Id.

For a fact to be "material" it must have a "natural tendency to influence, or be capable of influencing, the payment or receipt of money or property." 31 U.S.C. § 3729 (b)(4). "[I]n assessing materiality in connection with a different section of the False Claims Act, the fundamental inquiry is 'whether a piece of information is sufficiently important to influence the behavior of the recipient.'" Escobar II, 842 F.3d at 110 (quoting United States ex rel. Winkelman et al. v. CVS Caremark Corp., 827 F.3d 201, 211 (1st Cir. 2016)); see also United States ex rel. Loughren v. Unum Grp., 613 F.3d 300, 307 (1st Cir. 2010). The standard for materiality is "rigorous",

see Escobar I, 579 U.S. at 195 n.6, and requires the Court to engage in a “fact-intensive and context-specific inquiry,” New York v. Amgen Inc., 652 F.3d 103, 111 (1st Cir. 2011). The Supreme Court in Universal Health Services v. Escobar laid out that:

if the Government pays a particular claim in full despite its actual knowledge that certain requirements were violated, that is very strong evidence that those requirements are not material.

579 U.S. at 194–95. Another session of this Court has summed up the materiality test as requiring “a ‘holistic approach’ that considers three non-dispositive factors: (1) whether regulatory compliance was a condition of payment; (2) the centrality of the relevant requirements in the regulatory program; and (3) whether the government paid out on particular claims despite actual knowledge that the supposedly material requirements had been violated.” United States v. Gen. Hosp. Corp., 394 F. Supp. 3d 174, 189 (D. Mass. 2019) (Burroughs, J.); see also Rose, 909 F.3d at 1020–23 (applying a similar holistic test drawing from Escobar I’s guidance). This Court agrees.

Here, the first prong of the materiality test is met. The Department of Education includes within its PPAs an explicit reference to the Compensation Ban. See 2018 PPA 7; 2017 PPA 6; see Hendow, 461 F.3d at 1176 (“All of the emphasized phrases in the . . . [PPA] demonstrate that compliance with the incentive

compensation ban is a necessary condition of continued eligibility and participation.”). In sum, “[h]ad Defendant not certified in its [PPAs] that it complied with the [Compensation Ban], it could not have been paid because Congress required as much.” Rose, 909 F.3d at 1020.

The second prong of the analysis is also easily met. This prong centers on whether Compensation Ban compliance goes to the “very essence” of the bargain in providing Title IV funds. Escobar II, 842 F.3d at 110; see also United States ex rel. Martino-Fleming v. S. Bay Mental Health Centers, 540 F. Supp. 3d 103, 127-128 (D. Mass. 2021) (Saris, J.). Compensation Ban compliance is an unambiguous condition of receiving Title IV funds under the Act and Department of Education regulations. See 20 U.S.C. § 1094(a)(20); 34 C.F.R. § 668.14(b)(22). Thus, the centrality requirement is satisfied.

The conflict in this case can be distilled around the third prong. Relator, however, prevails on this prong as well. Several factors can be considered within this prong, including (1) past government actions when it possessed actual knowledge of non-compliance, (2) the Defendant’s awareness of past department actions, and (3) the government’s behavior in this particular instance. See Rose, 909 F.3d at 1020-22. Whether the government has chosen to intervene in the qui tam at bar does not bear significantly on this analysis. United States ex

rel. Int'l Bhd. of Elec. Workers Local Union No. 98 v. Fairfield Co., 5 F.4th 315, 346 (3d Cir. 2021) ("[I]ntervention decisions are, at best, of minimal relevance."); United States ex rel. Prather v. Brookdale Senior Living Communities, Inc., 892 F.3d 822, 836 (6th Cir. 2018). This Court addresses these factors in order: (1) other courts have already concluded that, in general, there is evidence to suggest that the Department of Education requires corrective action for schools that violate the Compensation Ban and does not allow schools to continue violating while receiving Title IV funds, Rose, 909 F.3d at 1022; (2) the Defendants admit they were aware of the requirement of Compensation Ban compliance in order to secure government funds, see generally Defs.' Mem. Summ. J.; see Defs.' Facts ¶ 48-50 (detailing Grand Canyon's efforts at Compensation Ban compliance); and (3) the only remaining question is the relevance of the Department of Education's lack of action against Grand Canyon in this specific instance.

There are three key reasons why the Department of Education's lack of action against Grand Canyon -- or failure to stop disbursing Title IV funds -- is not dispositive of materiality in this case. First, the government's awareness that Relator has filed a claim in Court does not bear on materiality. Escobar II, 842 F.3d at 112 ("[M]ere awareness of allegations concerning noncompliance with regulations is

different from knowledge of actual noncompliance.”). “Indeed, it makes sense not to place much weight on the government's response in the wake of such litigation because, prior to discovery and a formal court ruling, the relator's allegations are just that -- allegations. . . .” United States ex rel. Foreman v. AECOM, 19 F.4th 85, 115 (2d Cir. 2021).

Second, and relatedly, there is a dispute of material fact regarding whether the government had **actual knowledge** of Grand Canyon's Compensation Ban violations, which counsels this Court against granting summary judgment on this basis. See Escobar II, 842 F.3d at 110, 112 (declining grant a motion to dismiss on the basis that the absence of government action weighed on materiality, because there was no evidence or allegations of “actual knowledge” by the government); see also United States ex rel. Campie v. Gilead Scis., Inc., 862 F.3d 890, 907 (9th Cir. 2017) (same); cf. United States v. Mortg. Invs. Corp., 987 F.3d 1340, 1349 (11th Cir. 2021) (holding that undisputed evidence of actual knowledge existed where Department of Veterans Affairs audits had uncovered defendant's misrepresentations -- a condition that does not exist in the case at bar). Relator asserts that Grand Canyon never submitted its Job Expectations to Department of Education and perhaps failed even to submit the Compensation Plans at the core of this case (the 2017 Plans). See Relator's Facts ¶¶ 80, 110; Am Compl. ¶ 74; see also Decl.

Susan D. Crim ¶ 6. Taken in the light most favorable to Relator, this evidence suggests that the government lacked key pieces of information in its assessment. Buttressing this inference, the government posits that neither the Department of Education nor the Department of Veterans Affairs has reviewed the Compensation Plans in light of the Second Amended Complaint. See Statement Interest 8.

Grand Canyon cites two cases in support of its proposition that the Department of Education's inaction against Grand Canyon is dispositive here: United States ex rel Nargol v. DePuy Orthopaedics, Inc., 865 F.3d 29, 35 (1st Cir. 2017) and D'Agostino v. ev3, Inc., 845 F.3d 1, 7 (1st Cir. 2016). Both are inapposite as they involved completely distinguishable cases: (1) first, neither case deals with Compensation Ban compliance; (2) second, these cases involve instances in which the government undisputedly had actual knowledge of the facts underlying the violation, DePuy, 865 F.3d at 35 (noting "the complaint allege[d] that Relators told the FDA about every aspect of the design" that could have been violative); D'Agostino, 845 F.3d at 8 (noting that the FDA did not withdraw approval in the six years subsequent the fraud coming to light), and, with respect to D'Agostino, in which causality of the falsehoods on payment, not materiality, was the key consideration in the court's decision-making, D'Agostino, 845



F.3d at 8 (noting the importance that the misrepresentations “cause the government to make a payment”). In fact, the First Circuit in DePuy explains that its holding is consistent with other circuits’ precedent:

the record in [these other cases] lacked what we have here: a situation in which the FDA was not alleged to have ever withdrawn its approval, even long after it acquired **full knowledge** of Relators’ claims.

DePuy, 865 F.3d at 36 (citing Gilead, 862 F.3d at 897). Here, by contrast, there is a genuine dispute of material fact regarding whether the Department of Education and Department of Veterans Affairs have full information: neither has assessed the Compensation Plans in light of the Job Expectations. Furthermore, even at present, several facts remain in question relevant to both Departments’ assessments.

Third, the First Circuit has interpreted the Supreme Court’s relevant holdings on materiality to entail that actual knowledge by the government is not dispositive. Escobar II, 842 F.3d at 110.<sup>12</sup> As the United States persuasively argues, there

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<sup>12</sup> It could be argued that the procedural posture of this case weighs in favor of finding the violations immaterial. This argument relies on the fact that the majority of cases dealing with this issue -- whether evidence is sufficient to establish the government’s actual knowledge and thus a lack of materiality -- were decided at the motion to dismiss, rather than summary judgment, stage. See Escobar II, 842 U.S. at 112; see also United States ex rel. Janssen v. Lawrence Mem’l Hosp., 949 F.3d 533, 542 n. 13 (10th Cir.) (“It is not inconsistent to state that knowledge of allegations is insufficient, alone, to warrant dismissal under 12(b)(6) and yet constitutes some evidence of

are many reasons why the Government may refuse to withdraw Title IV funding even in light of Compensation Ban non-compliance.

Statement of Interest 9-10; see Gilead, 862 F.3d at 906

("[T]here are many reasons the FDA may choose not to withdraw a drug approval, unrelated to the concern that the government paid out billions of dollars for nonconforming and adulterated drugs.").

Another factor this Court considers is the **magnitude or substantiality of the violation**. See Escobar I, 579 U.S. at 194; see also Rose, 909 F.3d at 1022; United States ex rel. Brooks v. Stevens-Henager Coll., 305 F. Supp. 3d 1279, 1301 (D. Utah 2018). How large or small the monetary incentives were for counselors is a key factor in determining whether the Compensation Ban violation was material -- were the incentives "\$10 gift cards" or "\$30,000 trips to Hawaii"? See Rose, 909 F.3d at 1022. The evidence taken in favor of Relator weighs

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immateriality under Rule 56(a). Moreover, in Escobar the allegations only noted that the Government continued to pay claims up to the filing of litigation. Here [the government] has continued to pay claims -- and has requested no changes in [the defendant]'s data reporting . . . for years despite ongoing litigation."), cert. denied, 141 S. Ct. 376 (2020). While this is compelling reasoning, it does not move the Court in this case, because: (1) neither the Department of Veterans Affairs nor the Department of Education has reviewed or audited Grand Canyon's compensation practices alleged in the Corrected Second Amended Complaint, see Statement of Interest 8, and (2) the extent of Grand Canyon's possible noncompliance "in practice" has only recently become visible via discovery.

toward finding materiality in this case, as the violation if proven would include thousands of dollars in raises and overtime pay.

#### **4. Knowledge**

Finally, this Court must assess whether a genuine dispute of material fact exists as to Grand Canyon's scienter. Grand Canyon argues that the "evidentiary record on scienter is irrefutable" in that Grand Canyon "not only intended for the school to comply with the Compensation Ban, but also dedicated significant resources toward designing and implementing policies and practices that would ensure compliance" and had no knowledge it was violating the Compensation Ban. Mem. Summ. J. 12-15. To this end, Grand Canyon argues that this Court should apply the recklessness standard propounded in Safeco Ins. Co. of Am. v. Burr. See Defs. Mem. Summ. J. 13-14 (citing 551 U.S. 47, 68 (2007) (holding that recklessness requires "an unjustifiably high risk of harm that is either known or so obvious to be known" (internal citations omitted))). The United States in its Statement of Interest argues that the Safeco standard is inapposite here, as it applies to a different type of scienter - willfulness -- and only to cases where a statute is ambiguous -- which the False Claims Act is not. Statement Interest 2-3. Relator argues that, regardless of the standard, the defense is not available because there is evidence Grand Canyon failed to

disclose full information to its attorneys and in some cases intentionally ignored its attorneys' advice. Mem. Opp'n 12-14.

The requirement of "scienter" or "knowing" is defined as: "actual knowledge"; "deliberate ignorance of the truth or falsity of information"; or "reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the information." 31 U.S.C. § 3729 (b) (1). The False Claims Act states that proof of knowing scienter does not require "specific intent to defraud." Id.

There is no dispute that Grand Canyon and its leaders were aware of the Compensation Ban. Defs.' Facts ¶¶ 48-49, 50, 59. Therefore, the only question is whether the alleged Compensation Ban violation was done with the requisite scienter. This Court concludes that there is a genuine dispute of material fact with regard to the scienter requirement in two respects: (1) as to whether Grand Canyon knowingly violated the Compensation Ban; (2) and even absent that, as to whether a reckless violation took place.

As to possible knowing violations, Relator argues Grand Canyon leadership purposefully skirted Compensation Ban compliance. First, she cites to evidence that University leadership had experience in dodging Compensation Ban compliance at other Universities; specifically, five Grand Canyon executives moved to Grand Canyon from the University of Phoenix where they were previously accused of Compensation Ban

violations. See Relator's Facts ¶¶ 162-7. Second, attorneys described in detail what Grand Canyon could and could not do -- (1) the Job Expectations could not in any way be linked to compensation; (2) attorneys advised basing promotions on graduation rates rather than tenure; (3) lawyers advised that Service Counselors would also fall under the Compensation Ban. Relator's Facts ¶¶ 47-50. Relator alleges Grand Canyon ignored or violated all of this advice in practice. Id. Third, there is a genuine dispute as to whether attorneys were actively counseled during the implementation stages of the Compensation Plans. Relator's Facts ¶¶ 50, 63 (claiming attorneys were not part of the implementation process); Defs.' Facts ¶¶ 49-51, 63 (asserting they were). One of the attorneys most involved with the crafting of the plan has stated that he did not visit campus for purposes of ascertaining implementation. See Butner Dep. 87:12-24. Taken all together, this indicates that there is a dispute of material fact regarding whether Grand Canyon intentionally skirted the full extent of attorney advice so that it could appear compliant to the Department of Education but in practice promote based on recruitment; if proven, this would constitute a knowing violation.

As to **reckless disregard**, the parties dispute what standard ought apply in this case. Regardless which standard is applied, there is a genuine dispute of material fact as to whether Grand

Canyon acted recklessly. Under Safeco, which was decided in the context of another statute, a defendant does not act in “reckless disregard [] unless the action is not only a violation under a reasonable reading of the statute's terms, but . . . [also] . . . that the [defendant] ran a risk of violating the law substantially greater than the risk associated with a reading that was merely careless.” 551 U.S. at 69. “A defendant who acted under an incorrect interpretation of the relevant statute or regulation did not act with reckless disregard if (1) the interpretation was objectively reasonable and (2) no authoritative guidance cautioned defendants against it.” United States v. Supervalu Inc., 9 F.4th 455, 464 (7th Cir. 2021).

Some circuits seem to have applied a similar but distinguishable “gross negligence”-plus standard in the context of the False Claims Act, defining recklessness as a state of mind in which one “knows or has reason to know of facts that would lead a reasonable person” to ascertain that harm is likely. See Urquilla-Diaz v. Kaplan Univ., 780 F.3d 1039, 1058 (11th Cir. 2015); United States v. Krizek, 111 F.3d 934, 942 (D.C.Cir.1997); United States ex rel. Farmer v. City of Houston, 523 F.3d 333, 338 & n.9 (5th Cir.2008); United States ex rel. Williams v. Renal Care Grp., Inc., 696 F.3d 518, 531 (6th Cir. 2012). Other sessions of this Court and other Circuits,

however, have applied Safeco in determining whether the recklessness standard is met. See United States ex rel. Banigan v. Organon USA Inc., No. 07-12153-RWZ, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 199861, at \*11 (D. Mass. Aug. 23, 2016); Supervalu, 9 F.4th at 465 (listing cases). Finally, still others have applied the Safeco standard warily, closely cabining its reading. See United States ex rel. Sheldon v. Allergan Sales, LLC, 24 F.4th 340, 350 (4th Cir. 2022), reh'g en banc granted, No. 20-2330, 2022 WL 1467710 (4th Cir. May 10, 2022) (concluding "Safeco [does not] write defendants a blank check. To start, Safeco's first step requires an **objectively** reasonable reading of the statute" and at the second it prevents defendants from turning a "blind eye" to the rules); see also United States v. United Healthcare Ins. Co., 848 F.3d 1161, 1178 (9th Cir. 2016) (implicitly applying the Safeco standard but rejecting Defendant's argument that failure to meet clearly set out regulatory requirements was not "objectively reasonable").

Regardless which standard of recklessness this Court applies, however, the facts taken in the light most favorable to Relator suggest Grand Canyon's actions, if not made with actual knowledge, would certainly fall under either of the recklessness standards for the same reasons described above. Evidence of Grand Canyon's ignoring explicit instructions by attorneys not to promote based on compensation or to link Job Expectations to

promotions is a question of fact that, if proven, would demonstrate violations of both the “substantial risk” and the “objectively reasonable reading” standards.

Grand Canyon also seemingly raises an advice of counsel defense. “[A] defendant may avoid liability under the [False Claims Act] if it can show that it acted in good faith on the advice of counsel.” United States ex rel. Drakeford v. Tuomey, 792 F.3d 364, 381 (4th Cir. 2015). To establish this defense a defendant must show: “(a) full disclosure of all pertinent facts to [counsel], and (b) good faith reliance on [counsel's] advice.” Id. (quoting United States v. Butler, 211 F.3d 826, 833 (4th Cir. 2000)). There is a dispute of material fact as to whether the advice of counsel defense applies. First, as discussed above, it is disputed whether the attorneys were involved or aware of Grand Canyon’s practices in implementing the plan. See Relator’s Facts ¶ 63. Second, there are several disputes as to whether the Defendants followed the advice of counsel: (1) whether they created a system of promotion based on recruitment, id. ¶¶ 49-51; (2) whether they provided promotions from University Counselors to Development Counselors and Managers based on recruitment, id. ¶¶ 48, 96; (3) whether they provided overtime based on recruitment numbers; (4) whether recruitment was considered in offering merit-based raises, id. ¶ 35; and (5) whether Service Counselors play a role in



recruitment while also receiving recruitment-based raises, id. ¶¶ 141-43 -- all of these actions, if proven, were done in disregard of the attorneys' suggestions and therefore are not susceptible to the advice of counsel defense.

### **III. CONCLUSION**

Relator has indicated genuine disputes of material fact exist as to whether (1) Grand Canyon violated the Compensation Ban via its implementation of its compensation system and therefore, as to the existence of false claims; (2) Grand Canyon's purported non-compliance was material; and (3) Grand Canyon's management had the requisite scienter for a False Claims Act violation.

Therefore, Grand Canyon's motion for summary judgment, ECF No. 152, is DENIED.

**SO ORDERED.**

/s/ William G. Young  
WILLIAM G. YOUNG  
JUDGE  
of the  
UNITED STATES<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> This is how my predecessor, Peleg Sprague (D. Mass. 1841-1865), would sign official documents. Now that I'm a Senior District Judge I adopt this format in honor of all the judicial colleagues, state and federal, with whom I have had the privilege to serve over the past 44 years.